

ADAPTIVE COLOR SUPER RESOLUTION THRESHOLDING

Abstract of the Disclosure

Methods and systems for adaptively thresholding color image pixels are based on determining a signed (e.g., a plus or minus sign) single-component gray image which can be supersampled and binarized. The method computes the distance of a given color image pixel from an idealized plane which segments the color space into two regions. The process is made adaptive by making the threshold a function of neighborhood pixels. This combines the information from all color channels, such as, for example, 3 or 4 color channels, into a high quality gray channel used for binarization.

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Figure 1 Schematic representation of the experimental design. The figure is divided into two main sections: **Pretest** and **Study 1**. The **Pretest** section includes a **Pretest** box with a **Pretest** label and a **Pretest** description. The **Study 1** section includes a **Study 1** box with a **Study 1** label and a **Study 1** description. The **Study 1** description is divided into two parts: **Study 1a** and **Study 1b**. The **Study 1a** part includes a **Study 1a** label and a **Study 1a** description. The **Study 1b** part includes a **Study 1b** label and a **Study 1b** description. The **Study 1a** description is divided into two parts: **Study 1a1** and **Study 1a2**. The **Study 1a1** part includes a **Study 1a1** label and a **Study 1a1** description. The **Study 1a2** part includes a **Study 1a2** label and a **Study 1a2** description. The **Study 1b** description is divided into two parts: **Study 1b1** and **Study 1b2**. The **Study 1b1** part includes a **Study 1b1** label and a **Study 1b1** description. The **Study 1b2** part includes a **Study 1b2** label and a **Study 1b2** description.